

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 5.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1838.

NUMBER 31.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
G. W. MILLETT.
TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.
One dollar & seventy-five cents at the end of six months.
Two dollars at the end of the year.
No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms,
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GENERAL REMARKS.

There never was an administration, the members of which devoted themselves more industriously and honestly to the discharge of their public duties, and yet none has ever been more violently or incessantly assailed.

Usurpation! violation of law! disregard of the Constitution! have been rung through the land. By whom? By men who are applauding and supporting banks, for openly and notoriously setting the Constitution and laws at defiance, and abusing the members of the Administration for sternly refusing to become their coadjutors!

Corruption! has been a continual cry—whence does it arise? From presses and men who have received their thousands and tens of thousands from the Bank of the United States and other banks, to secure their personal service and legislative assistance. If corruption could have reached Gen. Jackson, do you think we should have ever heard of the veto? If the friends who stood by him in the removal of the deposits could have been bought by bank accommodations and gratuities, do you think that step would ever have been taken? If mercenary considerations could reach the present Administration, do you believe we should ever hear of an Independent Treasury? The means of corruption, the disposition to corrupt, and the actual corruption, are all on the other side. Signal instances have been exhibited to the community, and the recipients of the vile bribes are loudest in charging the Administration with corruption!

Inconsistency! inconsistency! is another war-cry. Because the friends of the Administration were in favor of depositing the public funds in State banks when they were in good credit, and were believed competent to the public duties they undertook, and are opposed to it now when they have proved their utter incompetency—have violated all their legal and contractual obligations—have stopped payment in mass in a time of profound peace, and thrown upon the country a depreciated paper currency, and one after another are acknowledging their inability to pay their promises even in the promises of their neighbors—after all this it is, that the friends of the Administration are charged with inconsistency! The ground on which they stood has been swept away by a flood, and yet they are charged with inconsistency because they do not stand upon it! The house in which they took shelter, has been overthrown by an earthquake; yet they are stigmatized because they abandon it! The boat in which they embarked, has burst her boilers; yet they are taunted with inconsistency, because they decline another trip, in the same boat with the same boilers! There was no hostility to the banks in the Administration. It never asked or expected their political support, nor deprecate their political hostility. It looked upon them as public agents, to be encouraged and sustained as long as they faithfully performed their public duties, and to be discontinued and discharged when they failed. Their failure has been general, complete, and overwhelming. The friends of the Administration propose to let them go their way in peace, and try the only remaining alternative short of a bank of the United States. Although they may once have preferred the State banks to an Independent Treasury, is there any inconsistency in preferring the latter to a Bank of the United States? If they once preferred sound State banks to an Independent Treasury, is there any inconsistency in preferring the latter to broken State banks? Every honest democrat who joins in this imputation of inconsistency, unwittingly promoting the cause of the Bank of the United States. A moment's reflection will show him, that the Administration did not abandon the State banks until they had made it impossible longer to employ them, by suspending specie payments. They are guilty of the same inconsistency as when they employ an individual in the public business, thinking him well qualified, and honest, and discharge him when proved, by experiment, to be totally unfit for the service.

There are many other allegations against the Administration, which are equally destitute of candor and truth; but I have not time to expose them. We are told that they have greatly increased the public expenditures, when millions upon millions have been appropriated by Congress and required to be expended by law, which the Executive never asked for or wanted. The increase of the ordinary expenditures within the last nine years has not kept pace with the increase of population, and the extension of our settlements. Nearly the whole real increase has been in the unsolicited expenses, and certain unusual incidents, such as the Florida war and the removal of the

Indian tribes. But if the Administration is to be charged with the whole expenditure, ought it not to have credit for the whole income?—Ought it not to have credit for the immense augmentation of revenue which enabled it to pay off the public debt, meet the extraordinary appropriations, and deposit thirty-seven millions with the States? The Federalists make no entries on the credit side of the account.

In fine, there never was a time when more wanton and atrocious misrepresentation was resorted to, for the purpose of destroying the Republican party, and bringing Federalism into power. The best men are most abused, and the purest actions are the most strongly condemned. It is the whole study of a powerful party in Congress, not to do the public business but to break down the Administration, and put up another in league with the money power, and then to organize that power in the charter of a mammoth National Bank. If they shall succeed, and shall thus bring the control of the whole money and credit system into an alliance with the Executive of the United States, then indeed may the States begin to tremble for their independence, and the people for their liberties. Consolidated into one great empire, and groaning under the galling chains of unmitigated despotism, practised under the forms of a republic, the people of the States will look in vain for another Andrew Jackson of incorruptible integrity, fearless intrepidity, and unbending devotion to liberty, to break the fatal alliance, and set his country free. When the banks of New York stopped payment, troops were called out to awe the people, lest one lawless act should be avenged by another; and after the late Federal triumph was achieved in that State, it was celebrated by feasting, rejoicing, and a million of guns! This is a shadowing forth of what may be expected, when all the powers of the Government shall be made subservient to banks, speculators and stockjobbers, who consider the people as the farmer does his horses or his oxen the mere instruments and means by which they are to get rich.

Republicans! a severe conflict is impending. Ultra Federalism, the ancient enemy of Democracy, after creeping stealthily along for almost forty years, and assuming numberless disguises, is again in the field, bold, confident and audacious. It is not to be conquered but by industry, firmness and perseverance. Let every Republican, however high or humble, devote himself, in the most appropriate and efficient manner, to the cause of truth, justice and liberty; the cause for which Washington toiled and Montgomery bled. Let each aid in promoting free discussion, in disseminating information within his own circle, in enabling the people to understand the principles in contest, to arrive at just conclusions, and give them effect at the polls. So shall the present outbreaking of Federalism be repressed, and the blessings of a pure representative Government secured to another generation.

Believing it now more than ever necessary to revert to the fathers of the Republican party, and revive a recollection of their venerated names and pure principles, I adopt the signature of the most exemplary and clear-headed Democrat among them.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

From the Eastern Fair.

THE HON. JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Popular and highly esteemed as this gentleman has always been, his recent and noble conduct in demanding and insisting on an investigation of the circumstances attending the murder of Mr. CILLEY, has doubly endeared him to the democracy of the State. When we read the assertion that there was "not another man from the North, now poor Cilley is dead, who has the nerve to demand an investigation," our thoughts involuntarily reverted to Mr. FAIRFIELD, whom we know to be a man of sufficient nerve and ability for any crisis. We were by no means alone in anticipating the course he has pursued—it was looked for with the utmost confidence by those who knew him best. Every northern man ought to rejoice that the honor of the anti-duelling section of the county so promptly found a champion. Had the present murder been suffered to pass without an investigation, ruffianism would have received a degree of encouragement which would have set at defiance all law, and all the moral obligations of civilized life. Open assassinations, in full view of willing witnesses, would have been followed by the drawing of pistols and dirks in the very halls of Congress, and our National councils would have been degraded even below that standard to which they have been reduced by federal bullies and desperadoes.

In connexion with the honorable course of Mr. FAIRFIELD, we cannot forbear referring to the reprehensible, yet, disgraceful conduct of Mr. EVANS? The latter gentleman voted for the investigation it is true—he did not dare to do otherwise—but he threw cold water upon it and uttered insinuations, and raised questions of which an honorable man would be ashamed. He could see nothing in the murder of his colleague requesting an investigation—nothing in the conduct of his murderers to disqualify them from sitting side by side with him (Mr. E.) to make laws for a civilized people. Oh shame, where is thy blush?

PATRICK HENRY—No. I.

It seems to me, Messrs Editors, that the true question at issue relative to the public money is not presented to the people with sufficient clearness to enable them to act understandingly. The question is not whether banks or responsible public officers shall KEEP the public money. The banks do not want it to keep; they want it to use. They do not want it to keep for the use of the Government, but to lend out to their officers and customers on interest. They do not want it to keep for the Government but to use for their own profit. They want it to lend, and their customers want it to borrow. This is the sum and substance of the Federal and Conservative doctrine.

The Administration, on the contrary, want it KEPT for public purposes exclusively. They do not want it used for private purposes. They do not think the people ought to be taxed to raise money for the use of the banks and their customers. They think every dollar raised from the people should be kept for the use of the Government only; and if it be not wanted for such uses, that it should not be taken out of the pockets of the people at all. Why should the people pay money in taxes and duties merely that it may be lent out by the banks for their own profit and the accommodation of their customers? Ought their property to be taken from them, not for public uses, but for the use of banks, merchants, and speculators? The Administration thinks not.

The whole struggle of the Federalists and Conservatives is TO GET THE PUBLIC MONEY FOR PRIVATE USES. The struggle of the Republican party is TO KEEP THE PUBLIC MONEY FOR PUBLIC USES. This is the true question. All the rest is mere circumstance and detail.

Now what is the great objection of the Federalists and Conservatives to an Independent Treasury kept by public officers? It is that those officers may apply the money to private uses. They may use it themselves, or lend it out to their friends. And for what other purpose do those very gentlemen want the money put into the banks? Is it not entirely that the banks may use it or lend it to their customers? They are the advocates of using the public money for private uses! and if the result they fear from the Independent Treasury should actually happen, it would be but the consummation of their great object; for it can make little difference whether they borrow the public money from public officers or from banks. Is it not strange that they consider the beauty of their system—the only feature which renders it lovely and acceptable—so utterly deformed, revolting and wicked, when transferred to another, though only in apprehension? Now is it that the beauty of the Federal system is considered a monstrous abuse in the Republican system? Why, we might have expected some Federalist or Conservative, to be consistent, would move to amend the Independent Treasury bill somewhat as follows, viz: "Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said keepers of the public money from using the same, or lending it out for the accommodation of the merchants and others, as the deposit banks have heretofore done. This would engraft the most beautiful feature of the bank deposits system, that only which renders it lovely in the eyes of Federalists and Conservatives, upon the Independent Treasury system. Yet, wonderful to relate, the fear that the keepers of the Independent Treasury may do this very thing, in violating of the law, their bonds and their oaths, and in spite of fines and imprisonment, causes these gentlemen to startle with horror!

"Strange that there should such difference be, 'twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee."

It is this feature which the Republican party reject in their own system; and it is to keep clear of it that they repudiate the Federal system. They wish the public money KEPT for public uses; the Federalists wish it LENT OUT for private uses.

PATRICK HENRY.

PATRICK HENRY—No. II.

The Federalists and Conservatives wish to get the public money to use for private purposes.

The Republican party wish the public money kept for public purposes.

This is the essence of the present controversy relative to the public money. The Federalists want it placed in a National Bank, and the Conservatives in State banks, not to be KEPT, but to be LENT OUT—not to be lent out for the benefit of the people to whom it belongs, but for the benefit of the banks and their customers.

A committee of the Massachusetts Legislature has recently turned one of the Conservative depositaries inside out, and afforded the people an opportunity to contemplate the beauties of this system.

The Commonwealth Bank in Boston received a portion of the public deposits in 1833. It was managed by men reputed honest, and it made, from time to time, a fair exhibit of its affairs to the Treasury Department, which were laid before Congress. It was in full credit with the neighboring banks, and not distrust-

ed by the people. It stopped payment with the rest in May last, but continued, like them, to give other promises for its own. It was still one of the pillars of the "credit system," and its notes constituted a part of the "one currency for the people," although the Government was so unreasonable as to refuse to take them. The President of the bank suddenly dies. The bank, thus deprived of its chief manager, immediately finds itself unable to redeem its own promises even with the promises of its neighbors, and announces its insolvency. The Legislature being in session, send a committee to examine the extent of the ruin, and what do they find?

They find on the books a Government deposit of \$337,625; but where is the money? It is LENT OUT along with the capital of the bank, the private deposits, and some hundreds of thousands of dollars in credit besides. How lent, and what for? To the deceased president was lent the sum of \$269,117, with nominal security! The sum of \$356,478 was lent out upon mere checks, without any security whatsoever! To the Warren Association, a company of speculators, was loaned \$263,424; to the New England Crown Glass Company, another speculation \$123,449; to the Mount Washington Association another company of speculators \$7000; to one firm \$300,980; to another \$129,183; to another \$87,700; to another \$34,171; to another \$55,335; to one man \$84,206; to another \$22,097; to another \$7,000, and so on. But so worthless is a large portion of the debt, that the committee report the whole capital of the bank, five hundred thousand dollars, to be lost altogether, and that but seventy-five cents on the dollar will be paid by the bank to its creditors, and that only by judicious management of its assets!

But where is the people's money, put in the bank to be KEPT? All gone! Even the specie on hand was paid out to favored creditors, and seized by those who knew the secret of the bank's condition before the Government could be informed of it, paid out \$30,000 in specie to one depositor; another bank took by attachment \$70,000; another individual creditor \$12,000, and another \$6,000. All that was left to Uncle Sam was the notes of the companies of speculators, etc. out of which he must now collect, the best way he can, the money put in the bank to be KEPT. He is secured, I think they call it, by an assignment of the notes of the Warren Association, the New England Crown Glass Company, and various firms and individuals who may be able to pay, or may not.

The people's MONEY was put into the bank, and what have they got for it? The notes of speculators and traders! The bank did not take money intending to keep it, but for the purpose of LENDING it. It did no more than all the deposit banks, did including the bank of the United States. They all LENT the public money, and they took it for that purpose. They sought after it only that they might get rich by it! If others of the banks have not proved to be as rotten as the Commonwealth, it is because their Presidents have not suddenly died. If the other deposit banks have been able, or are now, to refund the people's money, it is not because they have not lent it, as the Commonwealth did, but because they have lent it more judiciously, and are able to collect it themselves.

Now, did the farmers, mechanics, and working men of Massachusetts, suppose they were paying duties on their salt, their sugar, their molasses, and their clothes, or postage on their newspapers, to raise money for the Commonwealth Bank to lend to the Warren Association or the Crown Glass Company? Were they apprised that this was the purpose, or one of the purposes, for which the General Government raises a revenue? Do they think it right in itself that money should be taken out of their pockets to be lent in tens and hundreds of thousands to speculators? Every man's common sense answers in the negative. Yet this is the leading feature in the scheme of the Federalists and Conservatives. This is the distinguishing characteristic of the Bank Deposit System. It is this feature alone which makes them struggle for it. They want the People's money for their own private use. They threaten distress, revolution, and anarchy, if they are not permitted to have it. They want to do with it just what the Commonwealth Bank did with it. They want to put it in banks, not that the banks may keep it, but that they may lend it. They want to get rich by the use of the people's money, not satisfied to use their own money and credit, and the money and credit of the banks, to the utmost.

I ask the people, the working and paying people of every class, will you be taxed, will you have your money taken from you to be lent to traders and speculators, or will you require your representatives to impose on you only enough taxes and duties to pay the current expenses of your Government, State and National, and see that they are faithfully applied to that object?

PATRICK HENRY.

Where there is much pretension, much has been borrowed. Nature never pretends.

The Americans.—If the versatility of American character is remarkable, the opportunities for its display are commensurate. One man plays many parts; and it often happens that he plays them well. Two extraordinary instances are now before us.

A journeyman printer, brought up in the office of Mr. Poulson of this city, found the field in which he moved too narrow for his ambition, and on coming of age, he turned stage-driver and afterwards pedlar. He next became school-master in New Jersey, and subsequently figured as the captain of a Duck river sloop; this latter occupation soon lost the charm of novelty, and he resumed his occupation at the press. In 1834, he was officiating in Virginia as a Methodist minister, and afterwards gave lessons in penmanship and Penmanship painting in Pittsburg—practised the Thompsonian system of medicine at Guernsey, Ohio—edited a paper in Kentucky—superintended a female seminary at Louisville—and finally settled down as a farmer. We next find him figuring in a Legislature of Tennessee, and moustaching the usual political topics.

Printers are proverbial for their versatility.—Edwin Forrest was originally a typo, and left the composing stick for the buskin and truncheon. But our next instance is even more remarkable.

Judge Lewis, of Lycoming, Pennsylvania, one of our most distinguished jurists, so late as 1817, was a journeyman printer on the New York Daily Advertiser, he afterwards returned to Lycoming—established a village paper, which he edited with spirit and talent—studied law during his hours of leisure—came to the bar—grappled successfully with every obstacle, and fought his way to distinction. He was elected to the Legislature—became Attorney General Pennsylvania, and from that office was appointed President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His talents are of an unusual order, it is true, but his career is a sufficient example to stimulate the noble minded youth of our country to perseverance in gaining those acquirements which lead to eminence. Talent without application would never have made Mr. Lewis a Judge. Phil. Omnibus.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—"Virtue has resources buried in itself, which we know not of until the invading hour calls them from their retreats.—Surrounded by hosts without, and when nature herself, turned traitor, it is most deadly enemy within, it assumes a new and superhuman power, which is greater than nature itself. Whatever be its creed, whatever its sect—from whatever segment of the globe its orisons arise, virtue is God's empire and from his throne he will defend it.—Though cast into the distant earth and struggling on the dim arena of a human heart, all things above are spectators, of its conflict, or enlisted in its cause. The angels have their charge over it—the flanders of archangels are on its side; and from sphere to sphere through the illimitable ether, and round the impalpable darkness at the feet of God, its triumph is hymned by harps which are strung to the glories of the Creator." [Bulwer.]

Extract from a letter by Professor Smith of the New York Medical College.

VEGETABLE DIET.

"It has been maintained by some men, distinguished for learning and research, that vegetable diet is most conducive to health. It seems singular that such men should advocate a doctrine of this kind in these enlightened—these christian days. That such principles should have been taught in the olden times by a Araminical priest or a Pythagoras, is not so wonderful, considering that the first belonged to a superstitious priesthood, whose doctrines were founded in error; and that the latter, although wise in the wisdom of his day, was evidently a wild theorist, who thought, by perverting the laws of nature, he might change man from a blood thirsty animal to a lover of peace. Hence he taught,

"That man should ever be the friend of man; Should view with tenderness all living form—His brother enigma and his sister worm."

"That such a doctrine should gain proselytes at the present time, when experience is the basis on which philosophers build systems of Hygiene, is strange indeed. Does not the experience of every physician prove that nothing would deteriorate the human constitution more than an exclusive adherence to vegetable diet? What physician is there that does not know the necessity of rich animal food for the feeble and cachectic patient? Examine our medical journals, and see the experience of those attached to orphan asylums, and institutions of charity.—Do they not tell you that the prevalence of scrofulous diseases could only be checked by the introduction of a larger allowance of animal food and nourishing drinks? I have myself known numerous instances of large families of badly fed negroes swept off by a prevailing epidemic, while their neighbors, who were well supplied with meat, would almost entirely escape; and it is well known to many intelligent planters in the South, that the best method of preventing that horrible malady, Chachewia Africana, is to feed the negroes with nutritious food. I have sent several consumptive patients to the Rocky Mountains, where they were com-

elled to live entirely on animal food, and they have returned well, notwithstanding the low temperature of the climate. Take from the Laplander or the Esquimaux his oil and his blubber and feed him upon roots, and he is no longer able to endure the chilling blast of his native climate."

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
In compliance with an Order of the House of Representatives, passed the 23d ult. I herewith communicate the "Report of the Commissioners who were appointed under a Resolution respecting the Territory lying North and East of the River St. John and Francis, passed March 3, 1832."

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
FEB. 27, 1833.

REPORT.

PORTLAND, Jan. 14, 1833.

SIR—We have the honor to enclose copies of four letters bearing date July 4, July 10, July 25, and August 21, 1832, being all the letters relating to our North Eastern Boundary, which have passed between the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, and of the Navy, on the one part, and ourselves on the other, since our return home at the close of June. The mail is also this day charged with a letter addressed to you, bearing even date with the present, and containing the provisional agreement referred to in the letter of July 25th to us, and ours of August 21st in reply. While the time and manner of laying that agreement, with the letter which accompanies and contains it, before the Legislature, rests wholly with yourself, we cannot forbear suggesting the inquiry, whether the adoption of a course, which should render the whole proceeding public, might or might not in the present stage of the negotiation operate injuriously to the interests of the State. Having made the suggestion, we respectfully submit the whole matter to the wisdom of the executive and the Legislature.

It will be perceived on reference to the provisional agreement that we have carefully abstained from entering into any stipulation whatever in regard to the rights or claims of Massachusetts. The reasons for adhering to this course are too obvious to require any allusion to them on our part. The whole territory north and east of the St. John and St. Francis, claims as lying within the true exterior limits of the State of Maine, contains by calculation made by order of the Government, according to the best data in its possession, 2,195,360 acres, mountains, lakes and rivers included. This fact we have thought it proper to state to you in order that the Legislature may be the better enabled to form a satisfactory judgment in regard to the extent and value of the claim and jurisdiction, proposed to be ceded, on the one part, and to the adequacy in any event of the indemnity, proposed to be pledged to the other.

We are, Sir very respectfully
Your obedient servants,
WM. P. PREBLE,
REUEL WILLIAMS,
NICHOLAS EMERY.
His Excellency, SAMUEL E. SMITH,
Governor of Maine.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1832.
To William Pitt Preble, R. Williams, and N. Emery, Esq's.

Gentlemen,
The Senate having finally acted upon the message of the President respecting the North Eastern Boundary, it is desirable to know, and we therefore have the honor to inquire, if the Commissioners on the part of the State of Maine are now prepared to resume the conferences which were suspended at their instance, for that event.

We have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants.
(Signed) LOUIS McLANE,
LEVI WOODBURY.

PORTLAND, July 10, 1832.

Gentlemen,
We have this day had the honor to receive your note of the 4th inst. In reply, we repeat to you, that we are ready on our part to execute the project we submitted to your consideration on the 6th ult. We shall also be ready to suggest to you, if wished, our views as to such modifications, &c. of the line as we think desirable in case it should be found wholly impracticable to have the true boundary run and marked, as well as to receive and consider any suggestions you may please to make to us on the subject.

We have the honor to be respectfully,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed) WM. P. PREBLE,
REUEL WILLIAMS,
NICHOLAS EMERY.

The Hon.
LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Navy.

25 July, 1832.

Gentlemen,
We have the honor to enclose, duly executed by us, a copy of the agreement which you had prepared, making a slight alteration rendered necessary by the Resolution of the Senate, advising a further negotiation. You will please to send a counterpart executed by you as soon as possible, together with information at what time it will be placed under the consideration of your Legislature, whose action on the subject

would seem to be required before the matter can be submitted to Congress.
(Signed) EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
LOUIS McLANE,
LEVI WOODBURY.

WM. P. PREBLE,
REUEL WILLIAMS, and
NICHOLAS EMERY, Esq's Commissioners,
&c. &c.

PORTLAND, August 21, 1832.

Gentlemen,
We have had the honor to receive your note of the 25th ult. with the document which it enclosed. Agreeably to your request we now transmit a counterpart executed by us.
The Legislature of Maine will not be in session prior to next January, and the subject cannot well come under their consideration until after the organization of the government shall have been completed. Should the state of the intended new negotiation in the opinion of the President render a postponement of the communication to our Legislature desirable, we would in that case suspend the communication on your suggestion, until the first of February next.

With great respect we have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) WM. P. PREBLE,
REUEL WILLIAMS,
NICHOLAS EMERY.
EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Esq.,
Secretary of State.
LOUIS McLANE, Esq.,
Secretary of the Treasury.
LEVI WOODBURY, Esq.,
Secretary of the Navy.

PORTLAND, January 14, 1833.

SIR—We have the honor to transmit to you, to be laid before the Legislature, a provisional agreement relating to our Northeastern Boundary, entered into in August last, between the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury and of the Navy, in behalf of the United States on the one part, and ourselves as Commissioners in behalf of the State of Maine on the other.

After the solemn and formal establishment of the monument at the source of the river St. Croix in 1798, by the authority of the United States and Great Britain, nothing seemed to remain, but to survey and mark the line of boundary according to the plain, precise, and explicit language of the treaty of 1783. For at that day it was admitted by the official Agent of the British Government, that the line could only be where Maine now contends, and has ever contended, it is. Had the State of Massachusetts, therefore, been then so disposed, she might without serious obstacle or difficulty have marked out her exterior boundary, and afterwards, and until Maine became a separate State, might without giving occasion for the slightest complaint to the adjoining British Colonies, have maintained uninterrupted and exclusive jurisdiction over the whole extent of our territory. Such a course would have saved our infant State much trouble and vexation, and would seem to have comported with the usual vigilance and sagacity of the parent Commonwealth.

When, however, in 1820, Maine became a separate State, she found her boundaries and territory still unsurveyed and unexplored; while far within her limits had been suffered to spring up, unnoticed by the authorities of the parent State, established and permanent settlements of several hundred souls, holding their lands under grants from New Brunswick of nearly thirty years standing, and yielding a reluctant, but unresisting obedience to British laws. Maine also found, that under color of those stipulations in the treaty of Ghent, which provide for surveying and marking certain boundaries, in conformity to the line of demarcation prescribed by the treaty of 1783, a claim for about eleven million acres of her territory had been set up in behalf of Great Britain, and that this claim, though a gross and palpable fraud upon the stipulations of the Treaty of Ghent, and demonstrably in violation of the treaty of independence, had not been promptly and at once repelled and rejected by the American government, but had become a subject of grave and solemn discussion before the Commissioners of the two governments. Again in 1827, Maine further learned that the United States and Great Britain had, by convention agreed to refer to an Arbitrator, the questions which had arisen out of the claim made in behalf of Great Britain, and that the decision of the Arbitrator on the questions submitted, was to be final between the parties. Under such an arrangement, every thing must depend upon the position and character of the person selected to decide between the parties. If the arbitrator to be selected should think himself at liberty to advert to his own condition, or to be governed in framing a decision by motives of State policy, or by any other considerations than those of the Justice of the case and the rights of the parties, it was evident one third of the territory of Maine was placed in imminent jeopardy. But fortunately for the State, the Arbitrator actually selected, instead of sanctioning to their full extent, the pretensions of Great Britain, thought proper to restrain himself to a recommendation, advising the parties to adopt for boundary, a line described by him, leaving beyond the limits of Maine the extreme corner of her territory, containing by calculation about two millions two hundred thousand acres, and assigning to the British government about one fifth of the territory to which it had laid claim.

[Concluded next week.]

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, March 20, 1833.

In our last paper we published the Act of our Legislature, suspending temporarily the Small Bill law. This bill gives to the Banks all that they could reasonably ask, and as we still think more than the interests of the people require. Still we do not blame the Senate for yielding thus much to the majority of the House, as in all cases of disagreement it is right that each party should yield something. The Bank party cannot possibly keep up much longer the present state of things, or prevent the resumption of specie payment. The people have manifested a generous forbearance towards the Banks, and have a right to expect and demand something in return. We do not know of any good reason that exists, or any plausible one assigned for delaying specie payments. The drain of our specie to pay debts due to Europe which was assigned last year as the necessary cause, has now ceased and the balance is now greatly in our favor. By the latest intelligence from England it is estimated by those who have the best means of forming such an estimate, that the balance of trade this year after making ample allowance for the payment of old debts will exceed six millions sterling. It is further stated that "treasurers cannot be found to purchase the large amounts of bills which are drawn against the shipments of cotton and other produce to Europe." Under these circumstances what need prevent the sound Banks from resuming specie payments? And if bills are redeemed in specie there will soon be no want of change and of course no need of small bills.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. We learn from the Augusta papers that an express from Washington, to our State government, bearing despatches supposed to have relation to our North Eastern Boundary. They probably contain the proposition of the British Government, the nature of which may be such as to require the assent of this State before the General Government can accede to them.

We commence the publication of the proceedings of the Commissioners of this State appointed some years since, to confer with the National Administration on the subject of a compromise of our claims. We commend these documents to the attention of our readers. They merely received a proposition from the General Government to be submitted to the people of this State and by them approved or rejected. This is the treason and selling our citizens and territory which the federalists have so much to say about on the eve of elections. We notice as a curious circumstance that some of their papers censure this publication. It is using up the materials they had provided to electorship with.

The State election in New Hampshire took place on Tuesday last week. We have as yet heard nothing of the result. Such information as may reach us before our paper goes to press we shall communicate to our readers.

The first part of March has been unusually warm and pleasant. The little snow we have had during the winter is rapidly disappearing and our roads are nearly bare. There are still drifts which make travelling a slow, tedious and almost dangerous business. Those who are prudent will keep at home for the present, unless called abroad by imperative necessity.

The proceedings of the town of Turner in this County which we publish in this day's paper appear to manifest those feelings which the occasion was calculated to inspire in the breasts of all honorable and high-minded men. It does not seem to have been and we presume it was not a party affair. The citizens met as men and not as politicians, and no fears of political effect deterred them from expressing the honest sentiments of their hearts.

Some of the federal expectants of office in this region are beginning to look gloomy and discontented on account of the delay manifested by the executive to gratify their clamor for the spoils. "Hillage deferred maketh the heart sick." What has checked in mid career those who are from principle opposed to proscription for opinion, that they have seen the hand writing on the wall, and tremble at the doom it foretells. Or it may be that the remonstrances of the more respectable portion of that party have reached the Council table and conveyed there some unpleasant truths, as to the opinions which the people entertain of the measures pursued by those great in a little brief authority. No motive more honorable than fear could have influenced such men.

It is with painful regret, we inform our readers that the favorable accounts we gave last week relative to the health of Mr. Carter the Representative in Congress from this District, are not confirmed by more recent information. By a letter received on Saturday evening dated the Monday preceding we learn that he was then very low and that hardly any hopes were entertained of his recovery.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

We have returns from 140 towns, in which Mr. Hill has 1300 majority. There can be no doubt of his election.—Argus.

PUBLIC MEETING AT TURNER, IN COMMEMORATION OF MR. CILLEY.

On Monday, the 12th day of March, 1833 (it being the day of the annual meeting at Turner) an unusually large number of the inhabitants being convened, it was thought advisable to organize a meeting for the purpose of expressing their views and feelings relative to the death of the HON. JONATHAN CILLEY.

On motion of CHARLES ANDREWS, Esq. (who called the meeting to order, and made a few appropriate remarks, stating the objects of the meeting) Gen. PHILIP CLARK was called to the Chair, and ADDISON PRENTISS was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Cha's Andrews, Esq. a Committee of five was appointed, by the Chair, to draft resolutions, &c. expressive of the sense of the meeting, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz. Cha's Andrews, Esq. Capt. Agerton Dillingham, Col. Nathaniel Chase, Daniel Hutchinson, Esq. and Capt. Samuel Pumpilly. Having attended to the duty assigned them, they reported through their Chairman, the following preamble and resolutions, and recommendation, which, to the honor of Turner be it said, were accepted without a dissenting voice.

Whereas, The assassination of the HON. JONATHAN CILLEY, late a Representative in the Congress of the United States, from the State of Maine, calls loudly for the indignant expression of every free, worthy, and enlightened citizen! Indignant at the perpetrators of this HORRIBLE OUTRAGE, and indignant at the course pursued by certain

Representatives in opposing, and attempting to baffle the resolutions of inquiry proposed by the HON. JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss of the HON. JONATHAN CILLEY, as a Statesman, and Gentleman, whose talent, patriotism, consistency, and moral worth, had won for him the unwavering confidence of his numerous friends and admirers.

Resolved, That the circumstances of his death are of the most SUSPICIOUS and ABOLICAL character; and that they plainly indicate a preconcerted and MOST FOUL COMBINATION TO WANTONLY DESTROY THE LIFE OF MR. CILLEY, or to defame and ruin his standing and reputation as a statesman and a gentleman.

Resolved, That we consider the joint statement, as made out by Henry A. Wise and George W. Jones, as but a lame and feeble attempt to secrete from the world deeds of the DARKEST and FOULEST nature, and that according to the admission in said statement we can regard the conduct of said Wise (the second of Graves) as he persisted in refusing to interpose, and thus present the melancholy result in no other light than that of a BASE and COLD BLOODED ASSASSIN.

Resolved, That the conduct of James Watson Webb, in this unfortunate affair, is what might naturally be expected from a HIRE-LING, a TRAITOR, a COWARD, and a VILLAIN of the deepest dye; all of which he has proved himself to be.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the HON. JOHN FAIRFIELD, in the House of Representatives, in demanding of that body an investigation into the affair, was highly commendatory, and that he displayed, upon the occasion, talent of the highest, order with which was united that moral courage and strength of character, which entitle him to the universal respect of the citizens of Maine.

Resolved, That while we deeply lament the untimely death of MR. CILLEY, we can do no less than to express our abhorrence of the practice of duelling, and can but consider it a species of murder, neither warranted by laws, human or Divine, a practice highly detrimental to our free institutions, to individual and social happiness, and it should therefore be discountenanced by every lover of freedom and morality.

Resolved, That we entertain the highest respect for the memory of the deceased CILLEY, and that we feel deeply to sympathize with his afflicted and disconsolate family. Most gladly would we offer the balm of consolation, and heal the wounded heart, but they, we trust, will be led to a nightier and only efficient source, in this, their untimely bereavement.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Eastern Argus and the Oxford Democrat, with such other papers as may confer the favor of inserting them.

Said Committee also recommended that another meeting be held further to express public opinion upon the subject, and upon motion of Isaac Chase, Esq. a committee of five was appointed by the chair, to select some suitable person to deliver an eulogy at some future day upon the character of the lamented CILLEY, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz. Isaac Chase, Esq. Cha's Andrews, Esq. Capt. Agerton Dillingham, Asa Bradford, and Dr. Philip Bradford.

Said Committee fixed upon the first Saturday of May next, as the day, and the hour at one o'clock P. M. The Committee unanimously agreed upon CHARLES ANDREWS, Esq. as a suitable person to deliver said Eulogy, and also recommended Rev. Geo. BATES as Chaplain upon the occasion, and appointed ADDISON PRENTISS to prepare an original Ode for the Choir to sing on the occasion.

PHILIP CLARK, Chairman.
ADDISON PRENTISS, Secretary.

In the Senate Wednesday March 7, the presentation by Mr Tallmadge of the memorial of certain citizens of New York against the Independent Treasury scheme, gave rise to a debate of the most interesting character, in which Messrs Tallmadge, Webster and Wright, took part. After the discharge of some business of little general interest, the question came up, on the motion of Mr Buchanan, to postpone the consideration of the Independent Treasury bill until the next session of Congress. A few remarks were made by Messrs Calhoun, Webster, Morris and Preston, when the question was taken on the motion to postpone, and it was decided in the negative by the following vote: YEAS—Messrs Bayard, Buchanan Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Grundy, Wright, McKean, Merriek, Prentiss, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, and White—23.

NAYS—Messrs Allen, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Monton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, and Young—29.

An amendment to Mr Rives' substitute was then moved by Mr Preston. After remarks by Messrs Preston, Rives, Clay, and Buchanan in the Senate, at a late hour in the afternoon, went into Executive business.

The House refused to suspend the rules to enable Mr Adams to present two memorials in relation to the late murder.

Neutrality Bill.—A message was received from the Senate, stating that that body insisted on their third amendment disagreed to by the

House, and asked a committee of conference on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses.

Mr Howard moved that the House insist on three on its part to meet the committee appointed on the part of the Senate, which was agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the State of the Union Mr Cassy in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the "bill making appropriation for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1833."

Thursday March 8.—In the Senate, Mr Preston's amendment to Mr Rives, substitute for the Sub-Treasury Bill, limiting the selection of the 25 deposit banks to those banks in which the States are concerned in whole or in part as stock-holders, was negatived by a vote of 19 to 33. Mr Bayard then spoke at length upon the subject generally, and the Senate adjourned without taking any question. The question is now upon Mr Rives's substitute; and it is evident that it has no chance.

The neutrality bill was reported by the Committee of conference, by agreement of the committee of the two branches—the report was accepted.

Mr Benton submitted a resolution of inquiry in relation to the Documentary History of the Revolution, now in the course of publication by Messrs Force and Clark—agreed to.

MAINE BOUNDARY.

The Message of the President of the United States in relation to the Northeastern Boundary line of the United States, and the bill proposed by Mr Evans, for running and making the same being the first thing in order.

Mr Fairfield, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the House for the residue of the hour, in reply to Mr Evans.

After Mr F had concluded.

Mr Cambreleng obtained the floor, and said he did not mean to make a speech, but for once to make an appeal to the House to take the question. The proposition was a very simple one, viz: to refer the President's Message with instructions to report a bill, and he considered the discussion very premature. Moreover, it was the only question which was arresting the progress of the public business; and he, therefore, moved the previous question.

The Chair stated that, after the most mature deliberation, he had come to the conclusion that the main question would be on ordering the bill to be engrossed.

Mr Cambreleng modified his motion by moving the postponement of the subject for a month, though he was willing to assent to any motion to commit the bill, for he thought it should be acted on; but he could not consent to have all the business of the country set aside for this one bill.

After some conversation between the Chair and Messrs Cambreleng, Evans, and Lincoln, the bill, by general consent, was committed to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the question recurring on committing the Message, and ordering 2,000 extra copies to be printed, Mr Cambreleng moved the previous question thereon; but on taking the vote by tellers, no quorum appeared to be present, being ayes 45, noes 56.

Mr Cambreleng then said as it was not probable a quorum could be got together to-night, and as the Chair stated that the motion for the previous question would come up in the morning, he moved an adjournment; which prevailed, and so.

The House adjourned.

* [This vote of Mr Ruggles is in direct opposition to the wishes and interests of his constituents, and to the principles on which he was elected. If he cannot more faithfully represent the views of the democracy of the State, he will do well to resign his official trust into the hands from which he received it.]—E. Argus.

PROGRESS OF LIBERAL OPINIONS.

Under every form of human government the people have revolved and divided themselves into parties. Two primary divisions exist in all countries. On the one side are arrayed the friends of freedom, and on the other the supporters of power. In England the primary divisions are Whig and Tory. In the United States they are Democratic and Federal.—One party is in advance of the age, the other lags behind it. The Democratic is ever seeking for a larger measure of liberty, knowledge and happiness—it imposes no bounds to popular intelligence and virtue, but its course is ever upward and onward. The Federal party, in all its acts, betrays its settled distrust of the people and with Pharisaic assurance confines all knowledge and virtue to its own sect, and claims political power as its high prerogative. It adheres to abuses which have been exposed, and holds fast faith in errors which have long since been exposed.

The doctrines which the Democratic party prove false from political experience, are embraced and maintained at once by the Federal party. Those measures, which when tried become at once the cardinal points of Federal advance in the path of reform. The party of privilege, though in the rear, still follows the party of progress.

Whatever the advance made, whatever the measure of reform attained, if a relative distance between the parties remain the same, Federalism, though it has left many of its cherished doctrines in the rear, will in time desert its present land-marks, and all always be behind Democracy.

The early pupillage and vested rights of Federalists practice to the Federalists who had no men to West further, they are Senators for the present.

The improved officers, and disciples of their doctrine men and means an alliance that his fore" was a wide asunder, will ever remain on the unwillingly "drag to democracy" Federalism was a stream like a vessel stream. It was sacred old about the right alone in doctrine or

The following Court of the U. ernal of Mr Cill York American Resolved, T Court entertain of the deceased death, and sym ly in the heavy them.

Resolved, T ifest their resp tives, and the whom they have ory of the deces Court cannot, co ows to the publ ter, the funeral duel.

Ordered, Th on the minutes Justice enclose a Committee of th

AIR BIDD

When Socra death, his friend his escape, and means of doing u personal consider violate a law of might individual unjust one.

Mr Biddle d so much respect Athenians. In a time since in the copied into this the notes of the Biddle, or his were, in the order to save t ones, but the t'is nounced by the continued for the this insolent atten interfere in the administration."

It might perhap the high belliger United States, or the charge of ins apply—but let us In a subsequent of re-issuing the appeared in another report to the Senate remarks that they about the legality ions of the Presid the Secretary of t of a committee of nothing. But, say when he has fairly of the old bank, w using its notes, p gentle reader! for provided Congress libit him from so pass any law to it will continue the SHOW HIS G GOVERNMENT COUNTRY.

Socrates suffe by any act of his which he knew, as just. Mr Biddle as trustee of the ol in order to save a clares that, if all should cease, he w obligations, provid the opportunity of Government and Je Socrates is gen been the wisest and it probable that N erally acknowledged the wisest and best States. We think

In the following has hit off the "little

The early Federalists, while under the guidance of Hamilton, held to the right in, and perpetuity of, office. The Federalists of the present day conform to their practice to the doctrine of rotation. The early Federalists wished a President and Senate to be elected for life—the first of the present day would march an army of ten thousand men to Washington, and dispossess a President who had not been in office three months—and further, they even attempt to instruct Democratic Senators from their seats.

The present Federalists, because they have improved upon the errors of their political fathers, and discarded some of the most unpopular of their doctrines, claim affinity to Republican men and measures. But they are no nearer an alliance than at the outset. The horse who imagined that "his hind legs would overtake his fore" was not in greater error. The principles of Democracy and Federalism are still wide asunder, and the distance between them will ever remain. The spirit of democracy is ever on the advance march, and federalism unwillingly "drags its slow length along." 'Tis to democracy that we owe every improvement. Federalism would remain forever in one position like a vessel anchored, in a swift rushing stream. It would perpetuate error and make sacred old abuses. But Democracy looks to the right alone, and expunges all that is wrong in doctrine or conduct.

The following votes, passed by the Supreme Court of the United States, respecting the funeral of Mr. Cilley, are furnished by the New York American.

Resolved, That the Justices of the Supreme Court entertain a high respect for the character of the deceased, sincerely deplore his untimely death, and sympathize with his bereaved family in the heavy affliction which has fallen upon them.

Resolved, That with every desire to manifest their respect for the House of Representatives, and the Committee of the House, by whom they have been invited, and for the memory of the deceased, the Justices of the Supreme Court cannot, consistently with the duties they owe to the public, attend, in their official character, the funeral of one who has fallen in a duel.

Ordered, That these proceedings be entered on the minutes of the Court, and that the Chief Justice enclose a copy to the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Representatives.

From the Globe. MR. BIDDEE'S RESPECT FOR THE LAWS.

When Socrates was under sentence of death, his friends urged him strongly to make his escape, and offered to furnish him with the means of doing so safely. He replied that no personal consideration should induce him to violate a law of his country, even though he might individually believe it to be an unjust one.

Mr. Biddee does not seem to entertain quite so much respect for the law as the wisest of the Athenians. In an article which appeared some time since in the National Gazette, and was copied into this paper, defending the re-issue of the notes of the old United States Bank, Mr. Biddee, or his apologist, remarks that the old notes were, in the first instance, re-issued in order to save time required for signing new ones, but that "since the practice has been denounced by the President, it will be hereafter continued for the additional reason of rebuking this insolent attempt of Mr. Van Buren to interfere in the administration of our State institution."

It might perhaps be a question, to which of the high belligerent parties, the President of the United States, or the President of the Bank, the charge of insolence would more properly apply—but let that pass.

In a subsequent defence of the same practice of re-issuing the notes of the old bank, which appeared in another Philadelphia paper, and was immediately called forth by Mr. GARDNER's report to the Senate, the Money King coolly remarks that there is no possibility of a doubt about the legality of this practice. The opinions of the President, of the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury, with the report of a committee of the Senate, of course, go for nothing. But, says the article, Mr. Biddee, when he has fairly wound up the concerns of the old bank, will probably discontinue re-issuing its notes, provided—mark this provision—gentle reader! for it is not a little curious—provided Congress shall pass no law to prohibit him from so doing; but if Congress shall pass any law to that effect, then Mr. Biddee will continue the practice, IN ORDER TO SHOW HIS CONTEMPT FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND LAWS OF THE COUNTRY.

Socrates suffered death, rather than defeat, by any act of his own, the operation of a law which he knew, as applied to him, to be unjust. Mr. Biddee violates his legal obligations as trustee of the old bank, by his own account, in order to save a little time; and publicly declares that, if all other motives for so doing should cease, he will continue to violate these obligations, provided that he can thereby have the opportunity of showing his contempt for the Government and laws of his country.

Socrates is generally acknowledged to have been the wisest and best of the Athenians. Is it probable that Nicholas Biddee will be generally acknowledged hereafter to have been the wisest and best of the citizens of the United States? We think not.

In the following remarks of Mr. Duncan, he has hit off the "little man in space" with admirable truth.—The play indeed, is hardly worth the candle, but it is well that it should be seen by the hand and glove companions of Mr. Wise and the John clique.—*Balt. Rep.*

Mr. DUNCAN said he was opposed to going into the investigation. We have come here for higher and more valuable purposes than to resolve ourselves, day after day, into a court of inquiry to investigate our own characters, and at the expense of the public's money, and in the neglect of the public business. He asked if the sun had rose during the present session without bringing to light a base calumny against some member of this House, or the House aggregate, over the signature of some one of the base, corrupt and penniless scoundrels who beset your Capital in hungry swarms. He asked if it was intended to investigate every base charge that made its appearance; if so, we must abandon the business of the public entirely, however interesting and important it might be, and instead of being a House of Representatives, constituted to serve the public, resolve ourselves into a great court of inquiry, not to try others, (the legitimate object of every judicial tribunal,) but to try ourselves, and pronounce judgment in our own case and behalf. Sir, I hope no such policy will be adopted or commenced. This scurrilous dirty communication is the production of one who is well known by the term of the "Washington Spy." This man, who now sits overlooking from the gallery, brooding calumny and dextration, back, base, and foul, is the apologist and eulogist of Aaron Burr.—(He is worthy of such a purpose.) But we are told by the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. JENKINS,) that this investigation ought to go on; the charge he understands to come from a respectable source. A respectable source!!! The gentleman from Maryland would not make the statement of respectability, if he knew the general character of the "Washington Spy," he would not defame and blacken the term "respectable" designedly, by applying it to a wretch so base and degraded as the Washington Spy now in my eye. Perhaps the gentleman from Maryland has been taught, as has our humble speaker, to revere the head that is bald, and the eye that is dimmed by age, and from this laudable veneration was led to the abuse of the term, "respectable," of which he has just been guilty. Sir, Eliza had a bald head, he was a just man, and feared God, but does it follow that every man who has a bald head is just man, and has the fear of God before his eyes, or is entitled to the appellation of "respectable"? It is probable that Eliza's eyes had grown dim, and that it spectacles were in his day discovered, he wore them I will ask my friend from Maryland, if every man who wears spectacles is an honest and an upright man? No, sir: we have a specimen of the converse of the propositions now before us, in the person of the Washington Spy Sir, what further evidence do you want, or does the country require, that the author of this base slander, is a scoundrel, a liar, and a coward, than the fact that he has withheld his proper name. If you hear of a man at the city of Georgetown, passing himself off by the name of A B—at the city of Alexandria by the name of C D—at your Navy Yard by the name of E F—and at Bladensburg by the name of G H, what other conclusion would you be likely to come to, in relation to that man, other than that he is a horse thief, a counterfeiter, or some base fellow who merits a residence in your District penitentiary. Such kind of character presented to us in the person of the Washington Spy. But, sir, this is not the place to try him: I say we have higher duties to perform here: not the duties that appertain to the country.

Further, sir, I deny that any thing which the Washington Spy may say or publish is worthy of an investigation in this House or elsewhere. I say so, because I consider him so morally depraved, and so degraded in the estimation of every honorable and high minded man, that he is literally incapable of the crime of slander. I mean by this, sir, that he is so notorious a liar, and so generally known to be such, that he is incapable longer of telling a falsehood. A gentleman asks me how that can be. I answer, that a falsehood is a moral perversion of the truth for the purpose of deception; but the Washington Spy is so notorious and degraded a liar that he can no longer deceive; and therefore, the object or purpose intended failing, the falsehood fails with it. Sir, I shall vote against the original proposition and all the proposed amendments on the table, I will vote for the motion.

From the Eastern Argus.
THE FEDERAL PARTY,
AND PROSCRIPTION FOR OPINION'S SAKE.

The federal party in this State, which has always, heretofore, professed in theory, such a degree of holy horror at the idea of "proscription for opinion's sake," has given us, in practice, one of the most thorough going specimens of the application of that doctrine that was ever witnessed in this or any other State. The deck has been pretty thoroughly swept, and the very few who still remain will find their lease of office short indeed. We do not wish to be understood as complaining of the course pursued by the federal party—for from it—we rather rejoice that those who have the direction of its affairs, succeeded in screwing their courage up to the notch; for by so doing they have furnished a most excellent commentary on their denunciations of President Jackson for appointing his friends, instead of his enemies to office, and given the public a specimen of their liberality and tolerance. We do hope, however, that the federal papers will not insult the good sense of the community by an attempt to place these removals on any other than the true ground—they have all been made for opinion's

sake—and the character of the men appointed, in many instances, proves that the offices were bestowed on them as a reward for political services. A large proportion of the new officials possess no qualifications for their places, and could have presented no claims, aside from party services; that such appointments have given great dissatisfaction to the more considerate even of the federal party, is not at all surprising. In connection with this subject, we have only to hope that the events which have transpired within the last two months will not be forgotten by another year, either by the outs or by the ins—and that it may also be recollected that the democrats, without a single exception, so far as we know, have submitted to the fortune of war with quiet and resignation, and more space, we intend to quote the opinions of Daniel Webster, and of the old Portland Gazette, when in a minority, in relation to proscription for opinion's sake—and to hang up side by side with those opinions the removals of the last two months. If the picture does not present a most striking illustration of the difference between federal professions when in a minority and federal practice when in a majority, we will never guess again.

The recent tragic affair at Washington, which should fill the mind of every one with indignation and sorrow—reminds us of a little anecdote of the late Judge Thatcher of Maine, who was for many years a member of Congress and associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He was challenged on a certain occasion, by I think a member of Congress. The Judge was not deficient in true courage, but his principles were decidedly opposed to duelling. "I will go and consult my wife," replied he, "and if she will consent, I will fight you." You are a coward, replied the challenger. "Very well," said the Judge, "you knew I was or you never would have challenged me."

A MARK. Two only of those, who were present, by arrangement, at the murder of Mr. Cilley, voted in the House on the resolution submitted attending it—Messrs. Bynum and Menefee. Bynum was one of Cilley's friends or second—the he voted for the investigation. Menefee was one of Graves's—he voted against the investigation!

Again, of those said to have been present at the murder, as friends and spectators, who voted on the resolution—Bynum, Menefee, Hawes and Calloun—the three last (friends of Graves) voted against the investigation—Bynum (friend of Cilley) for it!

One would suppose that it was sufficient to show which party favored investigation. And yet the federal papers (the Kennebec Journal in particular) are continually throwing out insinuations against the conduct of Mr. Cilley and his friends in the matter, and attempting to make it out that they (and not Wise's party) are guilty of the murder! All we have to say is—let the facts come out! Let the transaction be sifted to the bottom! Let the conspiracy be traced in all its ramifications, without fear and without favor! If any of Mr. Cilley's friends have done wrong in the matter, let them be exposed! So far we have seen nothing whereon to found even a suspicion against them. They have not shrunk from investigation, but demanded it. They have not published falsehood, but facts—and the ball of the facts in their possession, which go to fasten this diabolical conspiracy upon those whom we accuse, has not yet been told! We trust the investigation will put them in a shape—not to satisfy us, for we are already satisfied—but to force an acknowledgment of the truth from those who are now so obstinately determined to believe nothing disreputable to James Watson Webb and his associates!—Augusta Age.

THE DIVORCE. The vote taken in U. S. Senate, on the 7th inst., renders it certain that the Independent Treasury Bill will pass that branch.

Great fears are entertained, by Messrs. Clay and Webster, as we learn, not only from the desperate tone assumed by the federal and conservative presses, but from private letters, that the Bill will pass the House also. We trust the fears of those gentlemen may be fully realized.—Augusta Age.

Bennett, of the N. York Herald, with all his egotism, has some virtues any editor might be proud of. Not the least of which is a fearlessness of scoundrel Webb, that induces him to speak of him as he deserves. The charge of Webb's being bought by the bank, Bennett thus corroborates. [Argus.]

"I know the fact myself—I can bear witness before God and man, that both James Watson Webb and M. M. Noah were bribed, bought, and purchased as cattle in Bull's Head, through the instrumentality of Silas E. Burrows, to support and advocate the re-charter of the United States Bank, after Noah had, for a long time, written against and calumniated that institution, and Webb had sanctioned those calumnies."

We felt gratified to see so many of our citizens, of both political parties present at the meeting at Pierce's Hall on Tuesday evening last; but we were more gratified to witness the general unanimity. All seemed to be of one opinion—all seemed to feel deeply the solemn event which had called them together, and all were disposed to unite with one accord in the sentiments expressed in the resolutions. They felt that their Representative had been cruelly murdered by a ruffian band who seem to regard with utter contempt the life of a brother

man—the laws of humanity, and the laws of the land. We hope that every town in this District, and in this State will express their opinion, and cause that opinion to reach Capitol, and to be told in tones that cannot be misunderstood to the murderers who now disgrace our national council with their presence.—The Telescope.

Commissioner's Notice.
We the undersigned having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Esquire, to receive and pay the claims of creditors to the estate of James Parley late of Canton, deceased, represented insolvent do hereby give notice that eight months from the sixth instant are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the office of R. Washburn in Livermore, on the last Monday of April and October next at ten o'clock A. M. on each of said days.

Dated at said Livermore this tenth day of March, A. D. 1838.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, Com'r.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—
ALLEN FUMILLY named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Joseph Merrill late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the tenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—
FRANCIS BARKER, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Isaac J. Turner late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the tenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—
ON the petition of Cad. P. Jones, Guardian of Jonathan Sanders of Norway, in said county, Non Compos, representing that the personal estate of said Sanders is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owes at the time of his death, by the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said Sanders as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges: And further, Representing that a sale of part of said real estate would injure the residue and praying for leave to sell the whole:

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the tenth day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—
ESTHER BRIGGS, Administratrix of the estate of Alanson Briggs late of Paris, in said county, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered, That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the tenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—
ON the petition of Thayer administrator of the estate of Moses Dudley late of Paris, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the tenth day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—
ON the petition of Timothy Hutchinson administrator of the estate of Samuel Pingree late of Albany in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the tenth day of April next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—
ON the petition of Benjamin Gould administrator of the estate of Benjamin Gould, Jr. late of Canaan in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the tenth day of April next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

GUARDIAN SALE.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at Auction on the first Monday of April next at ten o'clock A. M. on the Premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale, about eighty acres of land in the town of Weld in said County, with the buildings thereon, being the property of Mary L. Hild, a minor child of Asa Hild, and being the same land which descended to her from her mother Sally Eaton. Terms of sale made known at the time of sale.

Weld, March 6, 1838.

STEPHEN HOLTS, Guardian.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Administrator of the estate of Richard Peabody late of Canton in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—
SULLIVAN FULLER Administrator of the estate of Zebulon Cushman late of Oxford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the tenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—
THOMAS HUPCHURSON, Administrator on the estate of Samuel Rogers late of Albany, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the tenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—
BETHIAH ROBES named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Benjamin Robes late of Paris in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the tenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—
FRANCIS BARKER named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Moses Barker late of Bethel in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the tenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—
THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

EARL WOOD,
late of Turner, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Turner, March 6, 1838.

ROYAL WHITMAN.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—
late of Denmark, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Denmark, March 6, 1838.

LEVI P. SAWYER.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—
late of Helron, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

Helron, March 6, 1838.

EDMUND D. TUBBS.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—
late of Oxford in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Oxford March 6, 1838.

WILLIAM H. MUZZY.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—
ON the petition of Esther Briggs, administratrix of the estate of Alanson Briggs, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of three hundred dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the tenth day of April next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—
ON the petition of Benjamin Gould administrator on the estate of Benjamin Gould, Jr. late of Canaan in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the tenth day of April next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

From the Kennebec Journal.
DR. JACKSON'S LECTURES—No. III.

The rest of the Lecture will be spent in an examination of the iron ores of Maine, of which she furnishes a great abundance. There are three kinds of this mineral found here, viz: the magnetic iron ore, the hematite or red, and the bog ore. Iron is more valuable than any other metal, and of importance can entitle any thing to a kingdom, this deserves to be called the *king of metals*. It is employed in the manufacture of almost every article of every day use, from the plough to the penknife.

The ore of the Aroostook is hematite, not magnetic, and contains fifty-three per cent of pure bar iron, and about sixty of cast iron. The bed, from which it is obtained, is thirty-six feet wide, and extends without doubt to Houlton and perhaps to Woodstock, since the ore found at Woodstock there are two openings about ninety feet apart, and it is not yet determined whether there are two mines or only one, extending the whole distance.

Magnetic ore is found at Buckfield, containing seventy-three per cent of pure iron. It is similar to the Sweden ore, that is considered so excellent in commerce. In Phillips, the same kind of ore is found with seventy-five per cent of iron. At Marshall's Island, near Mt. Desert, there is a vein of magnetic ore about three feet wide, and when wrought, makes excellent bar iron.

The furnace at Newfield, which is supplied with bog ore from Shapleigh, just over the town line, cost about \$11,000; it manufactures from a ton and a half to two tons per day of pig-iron, and forty-five tons were produced in thirty-six days. At Dover, Paris, and Argyle, this ore is found. At Liberty it is abundant, and contains forty-five per cent of iron, and also at Black Island, near Mt. Desert in masses a foot in diameter. The ores of Clinton were formerly wrought, but found to be too light for profit. The bog ore can be advantageously mixed with the magnetic, as the one is too light and the other too heavy to work with facility.

On the Aroostook river, nature has afforded every facility for establishing a furnace; there is greywacke for the furnace, sand stone for the hearth, and limestone for a flux. At Linneus, near Houlton, and at Raymond, magnetic iron ore is found in abundance.

At Jackson, N. H., near the line, is a bed of ore, which will be wrought the ensuing season, and will be carried to Portland by canal, and thence exported, thus increasing the commerce of Maine.

There is ore enough in this State to support furnaces all over its territory, and supply all the wants of its inhabitants, and still have some left for exportation. England, Russia, Sweden, &c., now furnish us with all our iron. How long shall it remain so? The iron of England has extended its commerce, and rendered it still more powerful than it otherwise would have been.

Many have desired that gold should be found in this State, but facts prove it to be a foolish desire. The discovery of gold mines induces a wild and feverish thirst for speculation, and many a man is likely to be ensnared and ruined before he is aware of his danger. The truth is, that the working of gold mines is not, and never has been, so profitable as that of iron; the companies engaged in the former grow poor, while those engaged in the latter grow rich; the former are able to pay their workmen forty cents per day, while the latter pay from one to two dollars.

At Jewell's Island, in Casco bay, there is pyritiferous slate, which is used for the manufacture of copperas and alum. The process is very simple. The rock is heaped up—water poured on, and the whole suffered to decompose. At Brooksville, opposite Castine, and at Concord, and Lexington, the same rock abounds, and may be used for the same purpose. The pyritiferous slate found at Albion, has been mistaken for gold and silver, and some losses have arisen from this mistake.

In Lubec there are ores lead, which are profitably wrought, and the sulphate of zinc in five different veins. At Owsheeb and Bluehill, arsenic abounds, which is used in the manufacture of shot.

There are no glass works in Maine, although nature has furnished all the materials and every facility.—Granular quartz is abundant in this State, from which glass is manufactured. It is pure silica in an uncrystallized state. Pine wood can be obtained much cheaper than at Boston, where it is worth \$8 per cord. In most parts of Maine its cost would not exceed \$1 per cord. Granular quartz is found at Whitefield and Liberty. At the latter place a company has this winter been incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing glass, the ingredients of which are quartz, or silica, sand, potash and red lead, melted in suitable proportions, blown, &c.

The next lecture will be an account of the chemical composition of soils, and the method of their examination.

THE BETRAYED YOUTH.
CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

A few years ago, a rich green bleacher in the north of Ireland had been frequently robbed at night to a very considerable amount, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance of the proprietor and his servants, to protect it; and without the slightest clue being furnished for the detection of the robber.

Effectually and repeatedly baffled by the ingenuity of the thief or thieves, the proprietor at length offered a reward of £100 for the apprehension of any person or persons detected robbing the green.

A few days after this proclamation, the master was at midnight raised from his bed by the

alarm of a faithful servant, 'there was somebody with a lantern crossing the green.' The master started from his bed, flew to the window—it was so—he hurried on his clothes, armed himself with pistols; the servant flew for his loaded musket, and they cautiously followed the light. The person with the lantern (a man) was as they approached, on tip-toe, distinctly seen stooping and groping on the ground; he was seen lifting and tumbling the linen. The servant fired, and the robber fell. The man and the master now proceeded to examine the spot. The robber was dead: he was recognized to be a youth about nineteen, who resided a few fields off. The linen was cut cross; bundles of it were tied up;—and upon searching and examining farther, the servant, in the presence of his master, picked up a penknife, with the name of the unhappy youth engraved upon the handle. The evidence was conclusive, for in the morning the lantern was acknowledged by the afflicted and implicated father of the boy to be his lantern. Defence was dumb.

The faithful servant received the hundred pounds reward, and was besides promoted to be the confidential overseer of the establishment.

This faithful servant, this confidential overseer, was shortly after proved to have been himself the thief, and was hanged at Dunkard for the murder of the youth whom he had betrayed.

It appeared upon the clearest evidence, and by the dying confession and description of the wretch himself, that all this circumstantial evidence was preconcerted by him, not only to screen himself from the imputation of former robberies, but to get the hundred pounds reward.

The dupe, the victim he chose for this diabolical purpose, was artless, affectionate, and obliging. The boy had a favorite knife, penknife, with his name engraved upon its handle. The first act of this fiend was to coax him to give him that knife as a keepsake. On the evening of the fatal day, the miscreant prepared the bleach-green, the theatre of this melancholy tragedy, for his performance. He tore linen from the pegs in some places, he cut it across in others; he turned it up in heaps, he tied it up in bundles, as if ready to be removed, and placed the favorite knife, the keepsake, in one of the cuts he had himself made.

Matters being thus prepared, he invited the devoted youth to supper, and as the nights were dark, he told him to bring the lantern to light him home. At supper, or after, he artfully turned the conversation upon the favorite knife which he affected with great concern to miss and pretended that the last recollection he had of it was using it in a particular spot of the bleach-green, described that spot to the obliging boy, and begged him to see if it was there. He lit the lantern which he had been desired to bring with him to light him home, and with alacrity proceeded upon his fatal errand.

As soon as the monster saw his victim was completely in the snare, he gave the alarm, and the melancholy crime prescribed was the result.

Could there have been, possibly a stronger case of circumstantial evidence than this? The young man seemed actually caught in the act. There was the knife with his name on it; the linen cut, tied up in bundles, and the lantern acknowledged by his father.

The time past midnight. The master himself present, a man of the fairest character, the servant, of unblemished reputation.

AMERICAN GEMS.

The locality of the amethysts, one of the most beautiful of the gems, the ninth stone on the Jewish high priest's breastplate, among the White Mountains, is not a matter of mere tradition. These stones are found in beautiful crystals, and of a violet colour of all shades, in divers places in this country. They are found in New Hampshire at Hampton Falls, in rolled masses, and in beautiful crystals at the White Mountains. We had the good fortune to find a large and beautiful crystal among the debris near the Willey house at the Notch. We gave it away to a lady virtuoso, which we blush to aver we have mourned ever since, until the bread which we had thrown upon the water was returned to us again, in a beautiful specimen which another sister mineralogist gave us, who had picked it up with her own fair hands from the mountains in Nova Scotia. These specimens from Nova Scotia frequently consist of beautiful crystals, lining a cup cavity of chalcedony. To the ancient Persians they would have been invaluable, for they believed that wine drank from a cup of amethyst would never intoxicate.

Of the other gems upon the pontifical breast plate, the carbuncle, topaz, emerald, agate, beryl and jasper are found in this country.—The ancient carbuncle is the precious garnet, which is found in immense quantities in Hanover, in New Hampshire, and which if polished, would equal those of Bohemia.

The topaz, is perhaps the most remarkable of the American precious stones, being found of a size unknown in any other part of the world. A topaz has been found in Huntington, Connecticut, which weighed one pound and three quarters, and a fragment of another weighing two pounds and one ounce.

The largest crystal known in Europe, weighs but seven ounces. Although crystals of this size have too many flaws to be valuable to lapidaries, smaller ones are found, which are much estimated for jewelry.

Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber whose notes and accounts have been standing more than one year are requested to call and settle by the first day of April next.

State of Maine.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

AN ACT to amend, for a limited time, the operation of certain portions of an Act entitled "An Act prohibiting the emission and circulation of Bank Bills of a small denomination, and certain others," also a portion of an Act entitled "An Act further regulating Banks and Banking," and also prohibiting the several Banks of this State from making dividends of their profits among the Stockholders until they resume specie payment.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the operation of the first and second sections of an Act entitled "An Act prohibiting the emission and circulation of Bank Bills of a small denomination, and certain others," approved March nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and the fourth section of an Act entitled "An Act further regulating Banks and Banking," approved March twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, be and the same hereby are suspended for the term of two years from the time this Act shall take effect.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That no Banking Corporation in this State, shall directly or indirectly pay to its stockholders or to any other person for them, any dividends, interest or profits whatever, until it shall have resumed specie payment.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect and be in force as soon as it shall be approved by the Governor.

In the House of Representatives, March 8, 1838.
This Bill having had three readings, passed to be enacted.
ELISHA H. ALLEN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 8, 1838.
This Bill having had two readings, passed to be enacted.
N. S. LITTLEFIELD, President.

March 1, 1838. Approved.
EDWARD KENT.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Augusta, March 8, 1838.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file.

Attest: SAM'L P. BENSON,
Secretary of State.

TO Publishers of papers, who publish the laws of this State, are requested to insert the foregoing as soon as practicable.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford at their June Session, A. D. 1837.

WE, the undersigned, inhabitants of said County, humbly ask leave to represent, that the County road leading from Wald through Gardner, East Gardiner, &c. to Augusta is in some parts very hilly.—We therefore pray your Honors to view a route, and if practicable, to locate a road on the same commencing near the dwelling house of Freeman Ellis, Esq. in Carthage, thence in an South Easterly direction, thence by the public places in each of the towns of Gardner, East Gardiner, &c. to Augusta in some parts very hilly.—We therefore pray your Honors to view a route, and if practicable, to locate a road on the same commencing near the dwelling house of Freeman Ellis, Esq. in Carthage, thence in an South Easterly direction, thence by the public places in each of the towns of Gardner, East Gardiner, &c. to Augusta in some parts very hilly.—We therefore pray your Honors to view a route, and if practicable, to locate a road on the same commencing near the dwelling house of Freeman Ellis, Esq. in Carthage, thence in an South Easterly direction, thence by the public places in each of the towns of Gardner, East Gardiner, &c. to Augusta in some parts very hilly.—We therefore pray your Honors to view a route, and if practicable, to locate a road on the same commencing near the dwelling house of Freeman Ellis, Esq. in Carthage, thence in an South Easterly direction, thence by the public places in each of the towns of Gardner, East Gardiner, &c. to Augusta in some parts very hilly.—We therefore pray your Honors to view a route, and if practicable, to locate a road on the same commencing near the dwelling house of Freeman Ellis, Esq. in Carthage, thence in an South Easterly direction, thence by the public places in each of the towns of Gardner, East Gardiner, &c. to Augusta in some parts very hilly.—We therefore pray your Honors to view a route, and if practicable, to locate a road on the same commencing near the dwelling house of Freeman Ellis, Esq. in Carthage, thence in an South 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